

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2004/Nov
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File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2004/Dec 09
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Set	Items	Description
S1	2627	(AGRICULTUR? OR FARM OR FARMS OR FARMING OR APPLICATION? OR DEMO OR DEMOS OR DEMONSTRAT? OR SITE()SPECIFIC? ? OR AGRONOM-IC?) (3N) (MAP OR MAPS)
S2	385219	CONVERT? OR CONVERSION?
S3	798550	GENERATE OR GENERATES OR GENERATING OR CREAT?
S4	7728	(S2 OR S3) (5N) (READABLE OR MACHINE()READABLE? OR FORMAT?)
S5	5	(S2 OR S3) (5N) (MAPPING()SOFTWARE)
S6	3859	(CONTROLLER OR FIELD()ATTRIBUTE?) (5N) (MAP OR MAPS OR APP OR APPS OR APPLICATION?)
S7	1202724	CHARGE OR CHARGES OR COST OR COSTS
S8	254	AGCO? OR AG()CHEMICAL()EQUIPMENT?
S9	30	AU=(ELL, T? OR ELL T?)
S10	8	S1 AND (S4 OR S5 OR S6)
S11	5	S5 NOT S10
S12	12	S1 AND S2 AND S7
S13	12	S12 NOT (S10 OR S11)
S14	0	S1 AND S8
S15	0	S1 AND S9

10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00149288 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: J2EE (Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition) (741787);
Oracle 9i (004233); Oracle Intermedia (099597)

TITLE: Multimedia and Geospatial Data: Work with rich data in J2EE...
AUTHOR: Mauro, Joseph
SOURCE: Oracle Magazine, v17 n4 p81(5) Jul/Aug 2003
ISSN: 1065-3171
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.oramag.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Oracle's Oracle 9i and Oracle Intermedia can be used with Sun Microsystems' Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) to create multimedia and geospatial data applications that allow retrieval of large media objects from data stores and processing, rendering, and visualization of such data. The tools also allow developers to make solutions scalable and portable. J2EE provides applications server technologies: Java Classes for Servlets and JavaServer Pages (JSP), JSP Tag Libraries, JSP Data Tag Libraries for Java integrated development environments (IDEs), Image Adaptation Servlets based on Java Advanced Imaging (JAI) **application** programming interface (API), **Map** Visualization Servlets, and Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) to media and geospatial contents. All those J2EE technologies and components are provided in Oracle 9i Application Server (Oracle 9Ias), Oracle Database, and development tools. Topics covered are challenges of multimedia and spatial data; Oracle Intermedia; JDBC data access; upload and download; wireless rendering; and geospatial rendering. Oracle Intermedia uses media data types to provide support that allows Oracle 9i to manage and serve up image, audio, video, and geographical location data so that it is integrated with other enterprise information. With Intermedia, audio, image, and video columns or objects can be added to extant database tables. The ability to insert and retrieve multimedia data, conduct image processing on various widely used image **formats**, and do some **conversion** between image **formats** is also provided.

COMPANY NAME: Sun Microsystems Inc (385557); Oracle Corp (010740)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Program Listings
DESCRIPTORS: Application Servers; GIS; J2EE; Java; Oracle
REVISION DATE: 20040130

10/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00120762 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Apptrieve 3.0 (774405)

TITLE: Apptrieve 3.0 Offers Model To Join Legacy and Web Applications
AUTHOR: MacVittie, Lori
SOURCE: Network Computing, v10 n23 p24(2) Nov 15, 1999
ISSN: 1046-4468

Homepage: <http://www.NetworkComputing.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Apptrieve 3.0 from Walker Richer & Quinn (WRQ) is a product that will join legacy and Web applications with a set of tools that allows the quick creation of e-business **applications**. Apptrieve **maps** a legacy **application** into a 'model' that is stored in an Apptrieve Server, and the model can be accessed by COM (Component Object Model), JDBC (Java Database Connectivity), JavaBeans, or standard database **format** to **create** a Web-enabled application. Apptrieve consists of the Design Tool, an Apptrieve Server, and the Apptrieve SDK (software development kit). The Apptrieve Manager is part of Apptrieve Server and has the option of remote or local server administration, and the server requires Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 3 or higher, or Sun Solaris 2.5 or higher. There is a 'virtual entity' that will describe a scrolling set of data, and that will allow the developer to access the data as if it were a single entity. When a model has been created, a Legacy Class builder (LCB) that helps create a client interface necessary for a Java application to access the legacy data. Scalability of the Apptrieve Server is somewhat better if it is hosted on a Sun Solaris system.

COMPANY NAME: WRQ Inc (368113)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: E-Commerce; Enterprise Application Integration; IBM PC & Compatibles; Integration Software; Logical Data Modeling; Program Development; Solaris; Sun; Windows NT/2000

REVISION DATE: 20010730

10/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5405177 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9612-7490-018

Title: Fertilizer application rate control for precision farming

Author(s): Fekete, A.

Author Affiliation: Univ. of Horticulture & Food, Budapest, Hungary

Conference Title: Sixth International Conference on Computers in Agriculture p.557-62

Editor(s): Zazueta, F.S.

Publisher: American Soc. Agric. Eng, St. Joseph, MI, USA

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA xviii+1147 pp.

ISBN: 0 929355 74 1 Material Identity Number: XX96-01026

Conference Title: Proceedings of Computers in Agriculture Conference

Conference Date: 11-14 June 1996 Conference Location: Cancun, Mexico

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Fertilizer application rate control system was developed for precision farming. The system is based on the field map, soil sampling and field soil nutrient content maps. From the soil nutrient content **maps** the **application** rate **maps** are determined by means of an expert system, with respect to the crop to be grown and the yield planned. The **application** rate **map** is transferred from the host computer into the on-board computer of the system via a special card. This on-board computer is to control the set point of the **application** rate **controller** with respect to the soil nutrient requirement along the field. The application rate is controlled continuously while moving along the field, depending on the

momentary position of the tractor and fertilizer combination within the field. The total error of the site specific fertilizer control is dependent on the error of the location obtained by the DGPS and on the delay time of controlling the fertilizer distribution. Therefore the total error of the control expressed in the distance has a significant influence on the minimum size of the polygon, that is worthwhile for precision farming. (2 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: expert systems; farming; Global Positioning System; soil; statistical analysis

Identifiers: fertilizer application rate control; precision farming; field map; soil sampling; field soil nutrient content maps; **application rate maps**; expert system; crop; on-board computer; **application rate controller**; soil nutrient requirement; tractor; total error; site specific fertilizer control; DGPS; fertilizer distribution

Class Codes: C7490 (Computing in other engineering fields); C7190 (Other fields of business and administrative computing); C3310C (Control applications in agriculture); C7310 (Mathematics computing); C6170 (Expert systems)

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10/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5317096 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9608-6110B-021

Title: Hierarchical partitioning in a rapid prototyping environment

Author(s): Ober, U.; Herpel, H.-J.; Glesner, M.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Microelectron. Syst, Darmstadt Univ. of Technol., Germany

Conference Title: Proceedings. Seventh IEEE International Workshop on Rapid System Prototyping. Shortening the Path from Specification to Prototyping (Cat. No.96TB100055) p.30-5

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA ix+189 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 7603 5 Material Identity Number: XX96-01783

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 7603 5/96/\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings Seventh IEEE International Workshop on Rapid System Prototyping. Shortening the Path from Specification to Prototype

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Simulation; IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Test Technol.; ACM SIGSIM

Conference Date: 19-21 June 1996 Conference Location: Thessaloniki, Greece

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Rapid prototyping is a well accepted method in microsystems technology. During early design phases a design can be checked against its requirements and, using FPGAs, we are able to easily implement changes and correct faults. The emulation board of the design called MCEMS (Methodology for the design of Embedded Microelectronic Systems), is assembled by FPGAs. To **map** an **application** specific embedded **controller** to this emulation board, the netlist has to be partitioned. None of the existing partitioning strategies are suitable for this system. In this paper we present a hierarchical partitioning approach that satisfies the requirements of this special application. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: logic CAD; programming environments; software engineering; software prototyping

Identifiers: rapid prototyping; hierarchical partitioning; MCEMS;

application specific embedded controller ; emulation board
Class Codes: C6110B (Software engineering techniques); C6115 (Programming support); C5210B (Computer-aided logic design)
Copyright 1996, IEE

10/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5099355 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-1340F-019

Title: Auto-tuning of fuzzy controllers using cell mapping

Author(s): Heng-Ming Tai; Hernt-Tai Hu; Sujeet Shenoi

Author Affiliation: Center for Intelligent Syst., Tulsa Univ., OK, USA

Conference Title: 1995 International IEEE/IAS Conference on Industrial Automation and Control: Emerging Technologies (Cat. No.95TH8070) p.492-9

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA xiii+778 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 2645 8

Conference Title: Proceedings IEEE Conference on Industrial Automation and Control Emerging Technology Applications

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Ind. Applications Soc.; Nat. Taipei Inst. Technol

Conference Date: 22-27 May 1995 Conference Location: Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: This paper presents a systematic method for designing and evaluating a fuzzy logic controller based on the cell-to-cell mapping technique. Control rules of a fuzzy controller are identified automatically using the cell map information and a genetic optimization process. The resulting controller exhibits near time-optimal control and improved system performance. These characteristics can be evaluated and verified by use of cell maps of the overall system. In particular, the size of the stability region around the equilibrium state can be visualized from the cell map. A demonstration of using cell maps in controller design and system performance evaluation is illustrated for the position control of an inverted pendulum. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: control system synthesis; fuzzy control; genetic algorithms; position control; time optimal control; tuning

Identifiers: auto-tuning; fuzzy controllers; cell mapping; fuzzy logic controller; control rules; genetic optimization process; near time-optimal control; stability region; equilibrium state; system performance evaluation ; controller design; position control; inverted pendulum

Class Codes: C1340F (Fuzzy control); C3120C (Spatial variables control); C1330 (Optimal control); C1310 (Control system analysis and synthesis methods); C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

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10/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03063954 INSPEC Abstract Number: B88009801, C88013080

Title: Architecture and application of the MAP based FMS

Author(s): Bong-Jin Lee; Toyoda, K.

Journal: Journal of the Japan Society of Precision Engineering vol.53, no.9 p.1375-78

Publication Date: Sept. 1987 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: JJPEAD ISSN: 0912-0289

Language: Japanese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: An FMS suitable for **MAP applications** was developed in FANUC based on CNC devices which were retrofitted with a cell controller (FANUC System F, Model D) as the host **controller** and a **MAP** broadband network on a CATV coaxial cable with three channels at 10 Mbps. The system features program evaluation and review techniques (PERT). The cell controller features high reliability, high speed disc use, and modular structure interface with CIM type software. A scheduling expert system is being developed. (4 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: expert systems; flexible manufacturing systems; manufacturing data processing; PERT; protocols; scheduling; television applications

Identifiers: architecture; MAP based FMS; FANUC; CNC devices; cell controller; host controller; CATV coaxial cable; program evaluation and review techniques; PERT; reliability; high speed disc; modular structure interface; CIM type software; scheduling; expert system

Class Codes: B6430J (Applications of television systems); C3355 (Manufacturing processes); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C7160 (Manufacturing and industry); C7420 (Control engineering)

10/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02157364 INSPEC Abstract Number: C84000059

Title: Simple application of a single chip microcomputer and structured program design

Author(s): Coey, W.A.; Flynn, D.P.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Computer Sci., Queens Univ. of Belfast, Belfast, UK

Journal: Electrotechnology vol.11, no.4 p.119-20

Publication Date: Oct. 1983 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: ETNYBB ISSN: 0306-8552

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The Department of Computer Science at the Queens University of Belfast, gives 2-week courses for **MAP** (the Microprocessor **Application** Programme) three times a year. The courses are given to engineers from local industry, with one week devoted to software, and the other to hardware and applications, with practical assignments carried out by the engineers on Apple II microcomputers. The courses also include demonstrations of other microcomputers. The paper describes a demonstration given in one of these courses which illustrate a simple **application** of a single chip computer/ **controller** using the INTEL 8748. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: demonstrations; educational courses; microcomputers

Identifiers: demonstrations; educational courses; single chip microcomputer; structured program design; Department of Computer Science; Queens University of Belfast; Microprocessor Application Programme; INTEL 8748

Class Codes: C0220 (Education and training); C5430 (Microcomputers)

10/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01182985 ORDER NO: AADDX-93610

**A STUDY OF BINDER REMOVAL FROM POWDER INJECTION MOULDED ALUMINIUM BODIES
(INJECTION MOULDED)**

Author: PINWILL, IAN E.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (UNITED KINGDOM) (0692)

Source: VOLUME 52/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3241. 431 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MATERIALS SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0794

Available from UMI in association with The British Library.

A systematic study of the binder removal process from injection moulded powder bodies containing nominally 65% by volume commercial purity aluminium in a polypropylene-wax-stearic acid binder system was carried out.

Initial experimentation was based on thermogravimetric analysis in oxidising and inert atmospheres in order to understand degradation kinetics and mechanisms. Mouldings were then subsequently studied in a similar manner in order to explore defect formation using simple linear heating ramps. This indicated the need for more complicated debinding schedules and as such a thermogravimetric approach was adopted by using multi-stage heating ramps. These lead to the **creation** of defect **formation** maps for 3mm and 6mm thick mouldings. These maps present the optimum debinding schedules and hence lead to the optimum weight loss profiles and minimum macro defect free debinding times. Oxidative degradation was shown to enhance the binder removal time and strength after debinding. The **application** of these **maps** to the bulk debinding of mouldings without the introduction of macro defects was demonstrated. Shrinkage and strength of the mouldings were monitored throughout debinding. This lead to important information on pore generation within the mouldings that could be linked to the maps and optimum thermograms.

Carbon residues formed during binder removal caused aluminium carbide formation on sintering and as such had to be removed prior to this stage. This was achieved by combustion in an oxidising atmosphere and hence thermal degradation was shown yet again to be inapplicable to this system. Debound mouldings so produced sintered poorly due to excessive oxide formation indicating the need for hot isostatic pressing if engineering components are to be made by this process.

A parallel study on a 201 alloy, which is a liquid phase sintering system, showed that binder removal characteristics were considerably different to the commercial purity material. This was attributed to catalytic activity of the alloying additions. Sintering of this alloy was not successful due to wettability problems between generated oxide and the liquid phase.

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11/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6598078 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-06-7110-036
Title: Using web groupware and cognitive mapping in a CIS department to review and revise the assessment process and document reasoning
Author(s): Lipp, A.; Young Carver, C.
Author Affiliation: Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on Systems Sciences p.10 pp.
Editor(s): Sprague, R.H., Jr.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA CD-ROM pp.
ISBN: 0 7695 0493 0 Material Identity Number: XX-2000-00941
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 0493 0/2000/\$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences
Conference Date: 4-7 Jan. 2000 Conference Location: Maui, HI, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: During reaccreditation reviews, all 370 business schools that are currently accredited by the AACSB-The International Association for Management Education-must demonstrate that a continuous improvement process is in place. This paper describes the experience of the Computer Information Systems department at a public university in the U.S., which used collaborative software to update the assessment process for the Master's Program and to document the faculty's reasoning. Faculty were asked to examine assessment results as well as to participate in asynchronous discussions using the Web groupware TCB Works. Two groups of faculty met face to face and used the cognitive mapping software Decision Explorer-one to generate assessment options and determine the consequences of using those options, and the other to revise program objectives for the next assessment cycle. Results of asynchronous discussions and the cognitive mapping sessions, as well as faculty members' evaluations of the the process, are discussed. (16 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: educational administrative data processing; groupware
Identifiers: web groupware; cognitive mapping; CIS department; assessment process; document reasoning; reaccreditation reviews; business schools; Computer Information Systems department; public university; collaborative software; asynchronous discussions; cognitive mapping software; assessment options
Class Codes: C7110 (Educational administration); C6130G (Groupware)
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11/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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03856080 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91030186
Title: A bus routing system for rural school districts
Author(s): Der-San Chen; Kallsen, H.A.; Hui-Chuan Chen; Ven-Ching Tseng
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Ind. Eng., Alabama Univ., Tuscaloosa, AL, USA
Journal: Computers & Industrial Engineering vol.19, no.1-4 p.322-5
Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: UK
CODEN: CINDDL ISSN: 0360-8352
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0360-8352/90/\$3.00+0.00
Conference Title: 12th Annual Conference on Computers and Industrial

Engineering

Conference Date: 12-14 March 1990 Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Low-cost microcomputer hardware is combined with a powerful low-cost mapping software to **create** a system capable of importing and updating digitized road maps. It generates routes aiming to reduce the number of buses required and the fleet traveling distance by an expert system approach. It also allows planner participation in the process. Application to a real-world rural school district is discussed. (9 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: expert systems; geographic information systems; microcomputer applications; transportation

Identifiers: bus routing system; rural school districts; mapping software; fleet traveling distance; expert system approach; planner participation

Class Codes: C6170 (Expert systems); C3360B (Road-traffic systems)

11/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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1522158 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST97037585

Mapping a better process

Mason, Frederick;

Manufacturing Engineering v. 118 (Apr. '97) p. 58+

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0361-0853 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Mapping software is now available that can tell you what the present process looks like, before improvements are planned. **Mapping software creates** a drawing with a rigorous definition of the existing process, thus making visible previously hidden redundant efforts, duplicate documentation, and other non-value-added activities. A number of products available from various software vendors are reviewed, and a sidebar discusses additional mapping software.

DESCRIPTORS: Quality control software; Industrial engineering software; Flow charts;

11/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00435026 96MW09-026

GeoQuery 5.0 -- Put your business data on the map

Negrino, Tom

Macworld , September 1, 1996 , v13 n9 p92, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 0741-8647

Company Name: GeoQuery

Product Name: GeoQuery

Languages: English

Document Type: Software Review

Grade (of Product Reviewed): B

Hardware/Software Compatibility: Macintosh

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a favorable review of GeoQuery v5.0 (\$295), a mapping program from GeoQuery (708). Runs on the Macintosh. Indicates that this business

mapping software excels at creating maps of sales territories and showing data either as pushpins or shaded areas. Features include the ability to show how many customers there are in each map region and to control which of the map layers, including customer data, roads, and state and county boundaries, are visible. Notes that you can create territories by three- or five-digit zip codes or by arbitrary boundaries, and assign areas automatically to the nearest dealer or office. However, complains that the interface and user manual should be improved, and some map builds are slow. Concludes that GeoQuery well balances flexibility and geographic accuracy with ease of use and value. Rates GeoQuery 7.0 out of 10. Includes one screen display and a product summary. (jo)

Descriptors: Mapping; Geographic Information Systems; Software Review; Marketing; Map; Sales

Identifiers: GeoQuery; GeoQuery

11/5/5 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00360970 94WN09-019

Brainstorms stir up bright ideas

Powell, James E

Windows Magazine , September 1, 1994 , v5 n9 p150, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 1060-1066

Company Name: Inspiration Software

Product Name: Inspiration

Languages: English

Document Type: Software Review

Grade (of Product Reviewed): B

Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a favorable review of Inspiration v4.0 for Windows (\$129), a brainstorming tool from Inspiration Software (800, 503). Says this first version for Windows is comparable to its Macintosh counterpart. Claims it is a ``truly unique integration of a diagramming tool and outliner.'' Explains that the user starts with one box on the screen for the main idea, then branches out from there. Notes that the user can create shapes to suit his or her purposes using the clipboard icon. Complains that the progr a last-file-used list. Cautions that the lines going from shape to shape go behind other shapes making it hard to trace lines. Concludes that its shortcomings are only minor inconveniences in an otherwise excellent program. Includes one screen display and a product summary. (VT)

Descriptors: Creativity ; Problem-solving; Flowchart; Mapping ;

Software Review ; Window Software

Identifiers: Inspiration; Inspiration Software

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13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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8152257 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2004-12-1130B-005, C2004-12-7410D-035

Title: An algorithm for converting floating-point computations to fixed-point in MATLAB based FPGA design

Author(s): Roy, S.; Banerjee, P.

Author Affiliation: Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings 2004. Design Automation Conference (IEEE Cat. No.04CH37531) p.484-7

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 2004 Country of Publication: USA xxxv+969 pp.

ISBN: 1 58113 828 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2004-01477

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1 58113 828 8/2004/0006...\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings 2004. Design Automation Conference

Conference Sponsor: ACM; SIGDA; EDA Consortium; IEEE CASS/CANDE

Conference Date: 7-11 June 2004 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Most practical FPGA designs of digital signal processing applications are limited to fixed-point arithmetic owing to the **cost** and complexity of floating-point hardware. While mapping DSP applications onto FPGAs, a DSP algorithm designer, who often develops his applications in MATLAB, must determine the dynamic range and desired precision of input, intermediate and output signals in a design implementation to ensure that the algorithm fidelity criteria are met. The first step in a flow to **map** MATLAB applications into hardware is the **conversion** of the floating-point MATLAB algorithm into a fixed-point version. This paper describes an approach to automate this **conversion**, for mapping to FPGAs by profiling the expected inputs to estimate errors. Our algorithm attempts to minimize the hardware resources while constraining the quantization error within a specified limit. (8 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: digital signal processing chips; field programmable gate arrays; fixed point arithmetic; floating point arithmetic; logic CAD; mathematics computing

Identifiers: FPGA designs; digital signal processing; DSP algorithm; fixed-point arithmetic; floating-point hardware; floating-point MATLAB algorithm; quantization error; floating-point computations

Class Codes: B1130B (Computer-aided circuit analysis and design); B1265B (Logic circuits); B1265F (Microprocessors and microcomputers); B1265A (Digital circuit design, modelling and testing); C7410D (Electronic engineering computing); C5210B (Computer-aided logic design); C5120 (Logic and switching circuits); C5230 (Digital arithmetic methods); C5135 (Digital signal processing chips)

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13/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7071209 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-23-0650-003

Title: Dead time corrected and charge normalised maps generated with the MicroDas fast data acquisition system

Author(s): Sakellariou, A.; Moloney, G.R.; Jamieson, D.N.

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Phys., Univ. of Melbourne, Vic., Australia

Journal: Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research, Section B

(Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms) Conference Title: Nucl.
Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. B, Beam Interact. Mater. At. (Netherlands)
vol.181 p.116-21

Publisher: Elsevier,

Publication Date: July 2001 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: NIMBEU ISSN: 0168-583X

SICI: 0168-583X(200107)181L:116:DTCC;1-M

Material Identity Number: G701-2001-017

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0168-583X/2001/\$20.00

Conference Title: 7th International Conference on Nuclear Microprobe
Technology and Applications

Conference Date: 10-15 Sept. 2000 Conference Location: Bordeaux,
France

Document Number: S0168-583X(01)00617-6

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper
(JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Experimental (X)

Abstract: A new data acquisition system, called MicroDas, is capable of
collecting data at rates of up to 100 k counts per second per station. To
correct for the large dead times that are implicitly inherent with such
high data rates, dead time information is also collected for each station.
Since the count rate varies with different scan regions of a sample, dead
time information is collected for each pixel of each station. To generate
quantitative **charge** normalised maps of spectral features, **charge**
information is also collected using an ultra sensitive **charge**
-to-frequency **converter**. To evaluate this new system, examples are
provided that **demonstrate** the improvement to **maps** when dead time and
charge information are used to correct the original raw energy data. We
conclude that the most quantitative accurate maps are generated when
charge triggering with beam blanking is used. (3 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: data acquisition

Identifiers: dead time correction; **charge** normalisation; map generation
; MicroDas data acquisition system; count rate; **charge** -to-frequency
converter; **charge** triggering; beam blanking

Class Codes: A0650D (Data gathering, processing, and recording, data
displays including digital techniques)

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13/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5678487 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9710-8110B-056, C9710-7165-060

Title: SCADA and GIS at SCE&G

Author(s): Rogers, C.L., Jr.

Author Affiliation: South Carolina Electr. & Gas Co., Columbia, SC, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings AM/FM International p.635-9

Publisher: AM/FM Int, Aurora, CO, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA xv+798 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX97-00565

Conference Title: Proceedings of AM/FM International's Annual Conference
'Entering the Mainstream'

Conference Date: 23-26 March 1997 Conference Location: Nashville, TN,
USA

Availability: AM/FM Int., 14456 E. Evans Avenue, Aurora, CO 80014, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: General, Review (G)

Abstract: South Carolina Electric and Gas has completed **conversion** of

the land and electric facilities in their 14,000 square mile service area. These facilities reside in a seamless database that allows access by all of our GIS applications. We have a fully functioning editor that can be accessed by over 100 users across much of South Carolina on our wide area network. We also have a view tool that lets even more users navigate the spatial data, generate logical and physical queries, and produce speciality maps, customized for their particular requirements. With our **map application**, standard SCE&G **maps** can be produced with only a few button picks, generating up to the minute maps. Using an underground design application, users can optimize design scenarios, saving designer time and overall capital construction **costs**. Both our distribution planning engineers and our distribution operations engineers are able to make near real-time analysis of the system, or predict the future of the system by projecting loads and potential switching using the GIS application Distops. Users can even access SCADA readings in real time in the GIS application GIS/SCADA. This paper focuses on the advantages and disadvantages of several methods of integrating GIS and SCADA. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: electricity supply industry; geographic information systems; information retrieval; integrated software; real-time systems; SCADA systems; visual databases; wide area networks

Identifiers: SCADA; GIS; South Carolina Electric and Gas; **conversion**; electric facilities; database access; editor; wide area network; view tool; spatial data; queries; **map application**; underground design application; distribution planning; real-time analysis; Distops; integration

Class Codes: B8110B (Power system management, operation and economics); C7165 (Public utility administration); C3210G (Data acquisition systems for control); C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases)

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13/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5124652 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9601-7840-017

Title: The overheads in design

Author(s): Ayers, L.M.

Author Affiliation: Labyrinth Corp., Redmond, WA, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings AM/FM International Annual Conference XVII
p.131-7

Publisher: AM/FM Int, Aurora, CO, USA

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA viii+872 pp.

Conference Title: Proceedings of AM/FM International Conference

Conference Date: 14-17 March 1994 Conference Location: Denver, CO, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: With the advent of geographic information systems (GIS) to utilities also comes a myriad of design methodologies. Two things greatly affect the outcome of a design: the knowledge, experience and perceptions of people designing the system; and the fragmented market from which a design is put together today. Each design will have a direct relationship to both short and long-term **costs**. Added **costs** are the overheads a design accrues. No matter how small the change or addition to a design, the resulting **costs** will always be greater than were anticipated. Part of the problem during the design phase is the perception that the map is the model. It is not. The GIS design is further misunderstood when it is given functionality which resembles functionality provided in earlier AM/FM systems. What is carried into a model, either intentionally or naively,

must be managed through **conversion** , validation, storage and maintenance, and must be managed for all **map** creation and **applications** development. The underlying model I am using for this discussion is based on the ARC/INFO GIS from Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). However, the issues I describe are not specific to their system. They are general design considerations which can be applied to other systems. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: cartography; geographic information systems; software **cost** estimation; systems analysis; visual databases

Identifiers: geographic information systems; design methodologies; system design; **costs** ; map; AM/FM; applications development; ARC/INFO GIS; automated mapping facilities management

Class Codes: C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

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13/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03624778 INSPEC Abstract Number: C90035942

Title: Developing a cost effective multi-source base map for forest management applications

Author(s): Read, J.; Raber, B.R.

Conference Title: GIS/LIS '89 Proceedings. Annual Conference p.211-20 vol.1

Publisher: American Soc. Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Bethesda, MD, USA

Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xvii+836 pp.

ISBN: 0 944426 61 1

Conference Sponsor: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping; American Soc. Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing; et al

Conference Date: 26-30 Nov. 1989 Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Utilizing geographic information systems (GIS) as a tool for managers has progressed from being a fad to an everyday operations requirement. Great Southern Paper (GSP) has purchased GIS software from GeoBased Systems Inc., (GBSI) for management of their forest resources. Prior to taking advantage of their GIS, **converting** the voluminous number of paper documents into digital form must be accomplished. The concept creates a digital tri-state base map where GSP manages Timberland. The base uses existing 1:100000 transportation and hydrography digital line graph (DLG) data purchased from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Positional accuracy of this data was increased within each tract by digitizing planimetric features from more detailed 1:24000 USGS maps. Economic and functional advantages of this methodology offers 24 K accurate tract maps embedded in a 100 K tri-state map. After digitizing, tracts and stands are linked to the Timberland Management Information System (TMIS) consisting of ownership and stand characteristics for GIS analysis. Finally, county-wide maps and statistics are distributed to field foresters for operational use. This paper summarizes the need for GIS in forest management, the procedures for integrating information from numerous sources, and to provide an overview of some short, medium, and long term uses of GIS in forest management. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: forestry; geographic information systems

Identifiers: forest management applications; geographic information systems; forest resources; digital tri-state base map

Class Codes: C7190 (Other fields); C7130 (Public administration)

13/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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00988207 INSPEC Abstract Number: B76046309, C76031623

Title: Charge coupled devices

Author(s): Lamprecht, H.J.

Journal: Radio Elektronik Schau vol.52, no.8 p.16-19

Publication Date: 1976 Country of Publication: Austria

CODEN: RELSAK ISSN: 0374-4299

Language: German Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The construction and mode of operation of charge coupled devices are illustrated and explained. The need for the adequate yet permissible spacing of 2 to 3 μm between elements in order to avoid short circuits has been one of the most severe demands on the technology. Methods used to overcome manufacturing and performance limitations are discussed, and application in image convertors is described for the circumstance of line only or whole picture presentation. For charge coupled cameras of say 525 line capacity the lens can be the biggest component part. Other optical instrument applications are as map readers, letter reading devices and aids for the blind. (7 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: charge -coupled devices; image convertors ; semiconductor device manufacture; semiconductor storage devices

Identifiers: construction; operation; charge coupled devices; spacing; performance limitations; image convertors ; charge coupled cameras; map readers; letter reading devices; blind aids

Class Codes: B2360 (Electron beam scanned tubes); B2560S (Other field effect devices); B2570 (Semiconductor integrated circuits); B7230C (Photodetectors); C5320G (Semiconductor storage)

13/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01951244 ORDER NO: AADAA-I3092212

Identification and mapping of agricultural tillage methods utilizing remotely sensed data

Author: South, Stephen R.

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2003

Corporate Source/Institution: Michigan State University (0128)

Adviser: Jiaguo Qi

Source: VOLUME 64/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1796. 146 PAGES

Descriptors: GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL ; AGRICULTURE, AGRONOMY ; REMOTE SENSING
; ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Descriptor Codes: 0366; 0285; 0799; 0768

The impact of widespread land use/land cover conversion from natural ecosystems to managed agricultural production has significantly altered long term ecological processes and balances. The methods employed in crop production, encompassing hundreds of thousands of individual fields, collectively account for 199 million acres of current land use. In order to assess the impacts of cropping methods, fundamental spatial data are

required. Data regarding the total spatial extent and distribution of cropping methods would provide much needed data to assess and monitor the environmental impacts of widespread row crop agriculture.

Remotely sensed data provides a means to quickly and **cost** effectively monitor cropping methods over large areas. Increased use of conservation tillage methods may enhance carbon sequestration rates in soils and significantly reduce erosion of topsoil, the nations largest contribution of non point source pollution. The differentiation of cropping methods using remotely sensed data would provide current estimates of environmental impacts, and data for use as input into environmental models, to predict future consequences and impacts of man's influence on the environment.

This study investigates the use of remotely sensed data to identify conventional and conservation tillage methods. Landsat 7 ETM + data, covering a 180 x 180 km study area over portions of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio were analyzed to document and **map agricultural** cropping practices. Several classification techniques, including spectral angle methods, were examined to assess their suitability to differentiate conventional and conservation tillage practices. The results indicate that of the 3.6 million acres of agricultural land use/land cover identified within the study area, 1.8 million acres (52%) were cropped using conservation tillage methods. The current yearly carbon sequestration potential of the study area conservation tilled fields is estimated at 228,490 metric tons/year.

In summary, remote sensing techniques and methods used in this study have the potential to provide a great deal of data regarding the implications of cropping methods. The results of this study, scaled up to larger regional or watershed scales, would provide a time and **cost** effective method to assess cropping methods and their associated environmental impacts.

13/5/8 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01903742 ORDER NO: AADAA-I3063128

Formulating a methodology for standardized geographic information system needs assessments and implementation plans

Author: Hayes, Graham Stephen

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2002

Corporate Source/Institution: State University of New York at Buffalo (0656)

Major Professor: Hugh W. Calkins

Source: VOLUME 63/08-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2972. 276 PAGES

Descriptors: GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL

Descriptor Codes: 0366

ISBN: 0-493-81898-7

Current GIS literature does not adequately address the need for, or provide guidance in defining and carrying out effective implementation plans. Therefore, there is a compelling need to test and develop methodologies for sound requirements gathering, developing implementation plans, and conducting reasonable project management.

The ideas presented in this study have been tested over 7 years while conducting GIS needs assessments and developing implementation plans for private companies and municipalities.

The motivation behind this work has been to develop an automated system to create reliable, multi-year GIS implementation plans based on interviews conducted with non-experienced GIS users.

One of the most daunting tasks facing a consultant while conducting a thorough GIS needs assessment study is organizing and effectively communicating to the client what they have, what they need and how they should proceed. After interviewing 60+ individuals in a large organization and defining 180+ applications and 200+ databases or **map** layers—what **application** or dataset should the client acquire or develop first? Who should be trained, and when? What hardware should be purchased in the first year and what should be postponed? What dependencies exist between datasets or application modules? This study presents three key factors needed to design and to implement a successful GIS in municipal entities. These factors include: (1) Methods to convey the essential capabilities of GIS to non-GIS users. (2) Methodologies for gathering and managing the necessary information to assess the feasibility of GIS at the department level, including: (a) Priorities of application; (b) Estimated frequency of use for each application; (c) estimated time savings for using each application; (d) **Costs** for application development and related data **conversion** . (3) Automated procedures for generating reasonable, multi-year implementation plans.

It is hoped that by sharing these methodologies for conducting GIS needs assessment studies and implementation plans, GIS deployment will be smoother, expectations more realistic and resources applied more wisely.

13/5/9 (Item 3 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01292513 ORDER NO: AAD93-14873

A FIELD INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SITE-SPECIFIC CROP MANAGEMENT (CROP MANAGEMENT)

Author: HAN, SHUFENG

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1993

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN (0090)

Adviser: CARROLL E. GOERING

Source: VOLUME 54/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 350. 148 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURAL; COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0539; 0984

Site-specific crop management (SSCM) is an old idea which new technology has given renewed impetus within the last decade. In this thesis, several theoretical analyses on SSCM were done; these were the benefits and **costs** analysis, cell size selection, and the blocking of spatial soil data.

Field information system (FIS) is a software system specifically for SSCM. The FIS can perform data input, data analysis, query, and generation of **application** rate **maps** . Many issues in designing the FIS were discussed.

The following conclusions were drawn: (1) Equations for predicting the maximum yield increases and the maximum material (fertilizer) savings by SSCM were developed. At high management levels, SSCM provides much greater potential for material savings than for yield increases. (2) A mean correlation distance (MCD) was developed for use in estimating the upper limit of cell size in SSCM. Theoretical guidelines were also developed which permit calculation of minimum cell size based on accuracy of the positioning system and the desired probability that the positioning system will always identify the correct cell. The lower limit of cell size appears

to be in the range from 10 m to 20 m. For the example field at the University of Illinois Agricultural Engineering Research Farm, the upper limit of cell size would likely be in the range from 20 m to 50 m. (3) A general data blocking procedure was developed for **converting** soil sample data to cell values. A nonparametric algorithm was implemented in the procedure, which reduces computer time tremendously. Test results showed that the blocking errors of the nonparametric method are nearly the same as with the kriging method. (4) Four agronomic models for determining the optimum application rates of N, P, K, and lime were implemented in the FIS. For these **applications**, only eight base **maps** are identified. A large spatial database may not be required for SSCM. (5) A prototype FIS was developed for use in Illinois.

13/5/10 (Item 4 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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0961034 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
PURIFICATION AND BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MULTIPLE MOLECULAR FORMS OF RAT KIDNEY ENDOPEPTIDASE-24.11

Author: VIDA, THOMAS ALEXANDER

Degree: PH.D

Year: 1987

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE
CENTER AT DALLAS (0761)

Source: VOLUME 48/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1339.

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY

Descriptor Codes: 0487

Endopeptidase-24.11 (NEP, EC 3.4.24.11), an integral plasma membrane glycoprotein, is implicated to play a role in the regulation of numerous neuronal and hormonal peptides. Anion exchange chromatography was used to resolve two **charge** variants of rat kidney NEP which were designated NEP 1 and NEP 2.

NEP 1 was purified and used in two antigenic states, denatured or native, to generate polyclonal antibodies. The anti-denatured antibody, Ab-185, was used to probe Western blots. The anti-native antibody, Ab-043, was used for immunoaffinity purification of both NEP 1 and NEP 2.

Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showed the molecular weight of NEP 1 and NEP 2 was 91 and 97 kDa, respectively. Isoelectric focusing resulted in 8-10 distinct pI species in the pH range of 5.95-6.20 for NEP 1 and 5.46-6.06 for NEP 2. Neuraminidase **converted** the multiple acidic pI species to one desialylated form with a pI of 6.32 for NEP 2, and two desialylated forms with pIs of 6.27 and 6.32 for NEP 1. Endoglycosidase H or F produced a 2-3 kDa decrease in the molecular weight of both NEP 1 and NEP 2. Peptide-N-glycosidase F produced 8 and 11 kDa decreases in NEP 1 and NEP 2, respectively. Deglycosylation with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid resulted in 10 and 14 kDa decreases NEP 1 and NEP 2, respectively. Tryptic epitope **maps demonstrated** that NEP 2 was not cleaved at the same rate as NEP 1. In contrast, Staphylococcus aureus V8 protease cleaved NEP 1 and NEP 2 at equal rates and each showed an increase in digestion rate after deglycosylation. Ab-185 and Ab-043 discriminatingly recognized NEP 1 and NEP 2 depending on their degree of reduction and glycosylation.

These analyses demonstrate that both NEP 1 and NEP 2 have sialic acid microheterogeneity which results in **charge** differences between them. The data also indicate that NEP 2 contains more N- and O-linked carbohydrate mass than NEP 1 resulting in their apparent molecular weight difference.

The immunological recognition differences suggest that the glycosylation heterogeneity distinguishes NEP 1 and NEP 2 as structural iso-forms of the same polypeptide.

13/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R) File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
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05892776
Arjobex pushes synthetic printing paper
US: ARJOBEX PROMOTES POLYART SYNTHETIC PAPER
Pulp & Paper Week (PPW) 15 Sep 1993 p.4
Language: ENGLISH

Arjobex America is pushing its synthetic printing and writing paper, Polyart, in a move to gain a larger share of the market for this grade. Polyart is basically a high density polyethylene with clay coating. Polyart is manufactured at Arjobex's Charlotte, NC, plant which currently has one machine, although a second may be added in 1995. The primary competitor is Kimberly-Clark's Kimdura polypropylene paper manufactured by Oji Paper of Japan. Use of synthetic papers is used as an alternative to coated papers in such applications as outdoor maps, retail displays, outdoor advertising and toys because of its non-toxicity. Synthetic papers cost about three times the equivalent coated paper, making them unsuitable for use in popular magazines and catalogues.

COMPANY: KIMBERLY-CLARK; ARJOBEX AMERICA

PRODUCT: Paper (2621); **Converted** Paper NEC (2649);
EVENT: Planning & Information (22); Market & Industry News (60);
COUNTRY: United States (1USA);

13/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 474)
DIALOG(R) File 474:New York Times Abs
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05288808 NYT Sequence Number: 261871880529
HUNGARY ASSAILS RUMANIA ON VILLAGE RAZINGS
KAMM, HENRY
New York Times, Col. 1, Pg. 19, Sec. 1
Sunday May 29 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper JOURNAL CODE: NYT LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT:

Hungary **charges** that vast program in Rumania to consolidate villages is intended to erase Hungarian heritage in areas of Transylvania that were severed from Hungary after World War I; at issue is Pres Nicolae Ceausescu's plan to reduce number of villages in Rumania by half and to **convert** land where villages stood to agriculture, consolidating rural populations in small **agricultural** towns; **map** (M)

SPECIAL FEATURES: Map
DESCRIPTORS: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
PERSONAL NAMES: KAMM, HENRY; CEAUSESCU, NICOLAE (PRES)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: RUMANIA; HUNGARY
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